SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.

SUPPOSED PURPOSES OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald-more freshly informed probably than the correspondent of another Administration print lately quoted by us-whilst he states, under date of April 26, that Mr. Secretary BUCHANAN will do no such unlikely a thing as go to Mexico as a Commissioner to treat of Peace, admits it to be contemplated as a possibility that it may become necessary for him to go, and that in that case he will go to Mexico, (we presume to counsel and direct the terms of peace which may be prescribed or acquiesced in by the United States.) The following is an extract from the letter referred to:

" In connexion with the Atocha affair, it was stated that Mr. Buchanan intended going to Mexi-co on a peace commission. Mr. Buchanan will do no such thing. Should his presence in Mexico be absolutely necessary to the adjustment of the ' terms of a treaty, he will go-but he will go alone. · It would be derogatory to his position as Secre-· tary of State to go as a member of a peace com-' mission in company with others. It is possible. ' and barely so, that circumstances may arise de-' manding his presence in Mexico. In such an ' event he will consider it his duty to go."

RESULTS OF THE VIRGINIA ELECTION. As far as heard from the following are the results

of the late Congressional elections in the State of Virginia: Whigs elected. Democrats elected. John M. Botts,

Wm. L. Goggin, John S. Pendleton, Wm. B. Preston, Thos. S. Flournoy.

Archibald Atkinson, Geo. C. Dromgoole, Thos. S. Bocock, Thos. H. Bayly. R. T. L. Beale, James McDowell, Wm. G. Brown.

Being a Whig gain of four Members, and leaving three districts to be heard from. Amongst these is the Abingdon district, concerning which the Rich mond Whig of vesterday has the following:

"A rumor has reached us that ANDREW S. FULTON, Whig, is elected to Congress from this district, represented for many years past by GEO. W. HOPKINS, Esq., now Minister to the Court of Brazil; but we still regard the result doubtful. Th only actual returns that have reached us are thetfollowing: Fulton, (W.) McMullen, (L.) Goodson, (L.)

Washington......334.........149..........410 Smyth 120 maj.

"Thus far, it will be seen, Fulton's vote is nearly equal to that of both of his opponents combined. The counties of Scott, Russell, Tazewell, Lee, Grayson, and Carroll to be heard from. The contest is supposed to lie between Fulton

In addition to the gains above mentioned, it is worthy of remark that three other districts have been lost by majorities so meager as to amount in the aggregate to but little more than a hundred votes, viz: Mr. Dromgoole is elected by only 18 votes, Mr. Bocock by 12, and Mr. Atkinson by 78. In the Legislature the Whigs have thus far gained "fifteen Members and lost six.

The "Union" of Thursday night announces the death of Mr. Dromgoole, a late Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia, and who has just been re-elected. We see no confirmation of this news in the Richmond papers of yesterday, except as rumor, and therefore we know not whether it can be relied upon.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD .- A friend in Baltimore writes us, under date of Thursday, as

Wheeling, to endeavor to compromise the late law of the State of Virginia granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company through that State. This committee consists of the Hon. Louis McLane, Jos. W. Patterson, THOMAS SWANN, SAMUEL HOFFMAN, T. P. SCOTT, and JAMES SWANN, Esqs. The community awaits with great anxiety the result of their conference with Wheeling, wh has it in her power to make concessions that would enable the company to strike the Ohio at a practicable point."

We venture to express the hope that the mission of the committee may be crowned with success, and that the great central line of communication with the West may be speedily completed to the Ohio.

Our Baltimore correspondent informs us, through pool. The news is but two days later.

Breadstuffs were steady and firm at the last quotations. Baltimore flour 35s. 6d.; Ohio 35s.; Canal 37s.: cornmeal 25s.; Indian corn, white, 49s.; yellow, 51s.; Upland cotton 61d to 62d.; Mobile and New Orleans unchanged. Large arrivals of breadstuffs. Weather favorable for harvests. No special political or general news.

THE ARMY.

Several officers of the army, lately arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, are of opinion that General Scott will be prevented from marching into the interior of Mexico, further than the highlands of Jalapa, by the approach of the period when the term of several volunteer regiments under his command will expire. Some of those terms will expire before the first day of next July, when the men may re-enlist or not. If they choose to of one hundred dollars each, to be paid upon their respective return home, the General will be under the necessity of disbanding them, and providing the means of conveying them to their homes; and this duty he might be called upon to perform at a moment when it would be extremely inconvenient to him and hazardous to the army. It is the part of prudence, therefore, to remain at Jalapa till he receives reinforcements from the United States, or till Gen. TAYLOR is so far advanced on his march as to render a junction with him easy and sure.

Gen. TAYLOR is in the same situation. Th chief part of his force consists of volunteers, enlisted for twelve months; and though their terms may not expire so soon as those of some of the regiments under Gen. Scorr, yet his situation would be critical, if he found himself at San Luis Potosi, at hand to replace them .- N. O. Courier.

The Tobacco Planters of Prince George's county, Mary land, have recommended the appointment of three special agents from among the tobacco planters of said county, who bacco is sent back to the country.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM THE UNION OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT. It affords us sincere pleasure to give publicity to Mr. PAKENHAM, (a copy of which was communica- the most abundant evidence comes to us that she ted by the latter to Mr. Buchanan,) conveying the feels—deeply feels and fully appreciates the manifes he possesses a warm Irish heart. They will, in his of them who have contributed to stay the famine, be it said, have brought this fatal disgrace upon our arms by army. Gen. Scott was expected to arrive at Gen. Twiggs to render stronger and more lasting those ties of responses. friendship and mutual esteem" which now so happily bind the kindred nations together; a consummation calculated to promote the highest interests of both countries, and to extend the blessings of liberty and law over the whole earth :

"Foreign Office, March 31, 1847. taken for the purpose of raising a subscrip-States for the sufferings of the Irish people. It might, indeed, have been expected that a generous and high-minded nation would deeply commiserate the sufferings which an awful visitation of Providence has inflicted upon so large a population, descended from the same ancestors as themwhich the people of the United States are thus affording to the poor Irish, while it reflects the highest honor upon our Transatlantic brethren, must tend to draw closer and to render stronger and more lasting those ties of friendship and mutual esteem which her Majesty's Government trusts branches of the Anglo-Saxon family-separated, indeed, from each other by geographical position, but united together by common interests, to which every succeeding year must add increasing extension and force. I am, &c. "PALMERSTON.

"To the Right Hon. RICHARD PAKENHAM," &c.

THE BEST TELEGRAPH.

By the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinguished science in London to his Billingsgate abuse of Ireland and the Irish, after the fashion friend in America, received by the Cambria, and dated April 3, 1847, we are gratified in knowing that Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph, as yet, stands unrivalled either in Europe or America. As it was the first, so also it proves to be the best yet invented :

"I have made some inquiry respecting the printing tele raphs invented in Great Britain. They are regarded here, I find, by scientific men, merely as philosophical toys of no practical value. The grand desideratum in the Electric Telegraph now is in Great Britain to communicate the greatest mount of information in the shortest possible time, and of and twenty letters in a minute must be vastly superior to any rinting telegraph which has yet been invented or suggested. hear nothing more of the printing telegraphs of Mr. Wheatston or Mr. Bain. Both these gentlemen, I believe, regard their indicating telegraphs as much more valuable than their printing telegraphs, because they can indicate more than twice as fast as they can print. But they cannot indicate one-half as fast as the American Telegraph (Morse's) records. The ecording telegraph must therefore be regarded as the most valuable of all the Electric Telegraphs."

GOVERNOR YOUNG AND ANTI-RENTISM.

The following Proclamation, issued by the Whig Governor of New York on Monday last, effectively defines his position in reference to the outrages interests of mankind were not identified with amity." against Law and Order recently renewed by the deluded Anti-Renters in the interior of New York. Though, on coming into office, he was induced to extend pardon to some who were suffering punishment for being concerned in former riots of this sort, our readers will perceive that he is not disposed to connive at these villanies, when now repeated.

A PROCLAMATION.

By JOHN YOUNG, Governor of the State of New York. Whereas it has been represented to me that on the night of the 24th day of March last, about the hour of twelve o'clock, ertain persons, disguised and armed, to the number of from twenty-five to thirty persons, unlawfully assembled at the dwelling-house of Peter Sheldon, in the town of Taghkanic, the county of Columbia, and with force and violence broke and entered the said dwelling-house and forcibly remove the Telegraph, of the arrival at New York last evening of the steamer Sarah Sands from Liveret arrival at New York last evening of the steamer Sarah Sands from Liveret entitled "An act to prevent persons appearing disguised

Now, therefore, I do hereby offer the following rewards for the apprehension of the persons engaged in the commission of the aforesaid offence; that is to say, for the person who shall be first arrested the sum of five hundred dollars, and for such other of said persons as shall be subsequently arrested the sum of one hundred dollars each, to be paid upon their respective

And whereas it has also been represented to me that on the night of the 21st day of April, instant, about the hour o twelve o'clock, certain persons, disguised and armed, to the number of ten persons, unlawfully assembled at the dwellinghouse of one Samuel Coons, in the said town of Taghkani and with force and violence broke and entered the said dwel ling-house, and assaulted and wounded the person of the said Samuel Coons, and forcibly removed his property from the said dwelling-house, putting in fear the said Samuel Coons and family, in violation of the laws of this State, especially the aforesaid act entitled "An act to prevent persons appearing

sguised and armed:"

Now, therefore, I do hereby offer the following rewards for the apprehension of the persons engaged in the commission of the offences last above mentioned; that is to say, for the peron who shall be first arrested the sum of five hundred dollars

And I do hereby enjoin all officers of justice to be vigilant i pprehending said offenders and bringing them to punishment. Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of State, at the [SEAL.] city of Albany, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1847. JOHN YOUNG.

By the Governor HENRY V. Col.T. Private Secretary.

Three hundred soldiers belonging to the tenth regime J. S. Volunteers, Col. TEMPLE, sailed from Governor's Island on Friday for the seat of war, under the command of Major McCARTY. The tenth has filled up its ranks with unexam-

MANUFACTURING BY STEAM .- Four companies for the rganized at Utica, the capitals of which vary from \$100,000 to \$300,000. One of them is already in operation. It has been found, says the Utica Gazette, that steam is not only an or in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico, while of the manufactured article. In addition to its heating the as stated to us by one of our merchants, who had visited the his volunteers claimed their discharge and no troops buildings, and driving the machinery, it is used to dry, full, neighboring fish-wharves on that day. Since then shad and dye, and soften the fabrics with the most perfect success. The herring have been only poorly supplied at Alexandria and steam, after performing these various functions, is condensed Georgetown. Yesterday, however, shad and herring were Newark, near East Liverpool, Ohio, on the 16th instant, have many things, which, however much we may believe them, we Fully fair to good fair. 131 a 131 and transformed into the purest water, which is used in wash- plentiful. The prices at the Corporation fish wharf yesterday since died .- Wheeling Times. ing and cleansing the wool, to which it imparts great softness were, for shad \$7 per hundred, and for herring \$5 per thouand lustre. The goods thus far produced are in great demand sand-weather favorable. We have just seen a fisherman are interested in the prosperity of the tobacco interest, to go and are sought for in New York and Boston, at which latter direct from the landing near Jackson city, on the opposite side prices. - Albany Statesman.

THE GRATITUDE OF IRELAND.

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADTERTISER. Papers and letters received by the Cambria show the following despatch from Lord PALMERSTON to that IRELAND is not ungrateful. On the contrary, tations of sympathy on this side of the Atlantic, and thanks of the British Government and the British this feeling is warmly expressed with all the exubenation to the citizens of the United States for their rance of the Irish heart. It is due to both giver and Anna issued an address to his countrymen, in fought at Cerro Gordo, nearly midway between the Puent iberal contributions to relieve the sufferings of the receiver, who is twice blessed in this ministry of Irish people. The sentiments contained in this mercy, that we should give some space to these tesdespatch do honor to his lordship, and prove that readers in general, and especially all those portions fluence of their good fortune. We ourselves, to our shame Puente Nacional, and in close proximity to the Mexican own emphatic language, " tend to draw closer and will, we are sure, be gratified with these grateful

The London Times, of March 25, unites in the

universal strain of thanksgiving: "The tribute we are most bound to acknowledge is the and affection which, in spite of many trials and hindrances, now binds the two countries. The British empire and the "SIR: I have received your despatch, No. 8, of Union are from one common stock. Their language, their Mexicans the enthusiasm, the dignity, and generous ardor of remainder irregulars. The pass of Cerro Gordo is forty fou the 12th ultimo, stating that measures have been interests, their literature, and, to a great extent, their customs, a true patriotism. It will undoubtedly prove the salvation of miles from Vera Cruz, and is naturally a very strong one their laws, and religion are the same. There are no two na- the country." tion in the United States for the relief of the despossess in one another's peace and prosperity. We will contake every opportunity of saying how grateful her fess to a passing sensation of wounded pride when we hear of Majesty's Government and the British Nation at our own fellow-subjects becoming objects of republican belarge feel for this kind and honorable manifesta- nevolence, and our social sores being exposed in the cities of tion of sympathy by the citizens of the United New England. But, if we are unable to rescue Ireland from the grasp of famine, as confessedly we are, it does not befriend. Whoever is to blame, most true it is that Ireland does not prosper in our hands. We must, therefore, submit to be erated and helped in our task."

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, amid loud cheers, at a great public meetselves. But the active and energetic assistance ing held in the City Lecture Room, in Finsbury, ondon, March 24:

"That, overpowered with heartfelt gratitude at the prompt," cisive, and energetic benevolence of the people of the United States of America, in their spontaneous and unsolicited aid to the poor peasantry of Ireland, we feel language to be inadequate to give expression to our gratitude to that noble and ndependent people; betokening, as it does, to the nations of will long continue to exist between the two great the earth, whether afflicted by distress caused by Providential calamities or internal impolicy, that there is a great and maganimous people on our globe, ever ready with hope, succor, and consolation in the hour of need, calling forth the overjoved thanks of this meeting, the lasting gratitude of Ireland, and the admiration of the world."

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, of April 3, thus

reaks out into expressions of thankfulness: "In America there is no overflowing of lip-charity and lack of that which is real; no humanity-mongering; no plenitude of sympathetic words and poverty of sympathetic action; no wallowing in prescriptive slander; no recourse to of many parties in England; no churlish, mean, money-lending, politico-economic spirit to guide and to disgrace its progress. No! the conduct of America stands in bright and glorious contrast. In the day of our desolation we have found them the readiest hands, ay, and the most bounteous, stretch ed to our aid, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the nouth of the Mississippi, without the flourish of the Pharisee or the cold-blooded calculation of the Legist.

"Honor, then, to America! In it the cause of humani eeds no spur from shame, hypocrisy, or 'state policy.' er bosom we knew that our exiles found a refuge where they were safe from exterminating landlords and class legislation where the motto for all was, 'live and let live;' and not, 'live ourse a writing telegraph which can record one hundred ye the many, or die for the few—the unprivileged for the privileged!' But never, much as our hearts yearned towards America as the asylum of our hopeless, cast-out thousands never, we say, great as was our experience of the generosity with which our countrymen were received on its shores, wer we prepared for the surprising acts of humanity and benevo ence towards this stricken nation which mail after mail ene bles us to record and to bless.

"We write with hearts of overflowing gratitude and love gratitude and love, not springing so much from the sense enefits received as from a respect for the manner in which they have been rendered. In the efforts that are made by America to succor and to save us, we view the promise of that

The following Letter from the Rt. Rev. THEO ing acknowledgment of American sympathy for sufering Ireland and the announcement of his purpose to visit us, to be withheld: CORK, MARCH 31, 1847.

My DEAREST FRIEND : The magnificent humanity evince by our beloved brethren in the States for the suffering Irish has inspired every heart in this Island with ardent gratitude. We shall ever regard America as our deliverer in the hour of bitter calamity. The immense supply of Indian corn wafted into the Cove of Cork the last few days, and the free-gift cargoes daily expected, have had an unexpected effect on the corn market. Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton. In the darkest hour of calamity we should not despair. The mercies of the Lord are above all His wondrous works. I am solved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States next ummer. It shall be my constant anxious prayer that the Lord may remove every obstacle, and allow me to indulge this darling desire of my heart.

As soon as the expected breadstuff vessels will arrive it Cork, I shall have the pleasure of writing to you again, expressing my thanks. Presenting kindest remembrance to all

I have the honor to be, dear Mr. Weed, yours affectionately, THEOROLD MATHEW.

VERA CRUZ .- A Mexican paper contains a letter om Vera Cruz, written near the close of the iege, which describes the sufferings of the inhabitants, under the fire of our artillery, as awful in the extreme. Says the writer:

"We are yet ignorant of the exact number of our killed and wounded, but by the best data we have obtained estimate both at not less than one thousand persons. The damage done to dwellings and edifices is five or six millions of dol lars, which cannot be repaired for many years.

The remains of Lieut. ARCHIBALD B. BOTTS, who died at Camargo, in Mexico, of the disease of the climate, on his way to join his regiment, having been received at Richmond, Va.) were interred in that city with proper funeral honors

[REPORTED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.] DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GEORGETOWN .- Yesterday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a fire broke ber to whom they are entitled to the people of Alexandria, out in the extensive bread and biscuit bakery of Mr. Thomas who have elected Edgar Snowden, Esq. against the votes of Brown, at Georgetown, situated near the aqueduct. The a majority of the citizens of Fairfax, who expressed a prefire companies of Georgetown and Washington, with a nu- ference for Major H. W. Thomas. The latter gentleman merous body of citizens, turned out with their usual alacrity will accordingly contest Mr. Snowden's right to the seat. to render assistance, but all to no purpose, as the bakery was entirely consumed and another building contiguous to it. We learn that there was an insurance on the property destroyed, but to what amount and by what offices we are unable to nanufacture of cotton and woollen fabrics have been recently learn. It will be remembered that Mr. Brown's bakery was entirely destroyed by fire a few years ago.

THE FISH MARKET .- We reported the price of shad and conomical motive power, but a large contributor to the value herring in the National Intelligencer of last Tuesday correctly to Baltimore and sell their produce until the inspection of tobacco is sent back to the country.

The Baltimore and sell their produce until the inspection of tobacco is sent back to the country.

The Baltimore and sell their produce until the inspection of the Potomac, and he reports that a fine haul was made at the depot for the cars. He was about seventy years of age, by the citizens of the place.

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The Baltimore and sell their produce until the inspection of the place at the depot for the cars. He was about seventy years of age, by the citizens of the place. there yesterday afternoon of about 50,000 herring.

LATE FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Our latest intelligence from the city of Mexico is the following, translated for the New York Commercial Advertiser from the Havana Diario de la Marina of the 9th ultimo:

"On the 31st of March was published in Mexi- news is of the most stirring interest. The best co the espitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa advices lead to the impression that a battle was which, among other things, he says:

"Mexicans: Vera Cruz is in the power of the enemy. our interminable dissensions. . . . I am resolved to go and meet the enemy. * * * Chance may decree left Vera Cruz with the last division of the army on the 13th that the proud American host shall take the capital of the and bivouncked that night at San Juan-about twelve mile Aziec empire : I shall not behold that disaster, for I shall first in the interior. He probably joined the advance on the 15th lay down my life in the struggle. . . Yet the nation Santa Anna was said to be at Cerro Gordo, where La Vega agnificent public subscription made in the United States. shall not perish; I swear that Mexico shall triumph if my and Canalizo were posted with a considerable comma We rejoice to see in it one more pledge of that mutual respect wishes are seconded by a sincere and unanimous effort. A The Mexican force at that point, when joined by Santa Anna thousand times fortunate for us will prove the disaster of Vera was estimated at fifteen thousand strong-consisting of tw Cruz, if the fall of that city shall awaken in the breasts of the thousand regular infantry, three thousand cavalry, and th

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th instant do not present much that is new with that division of the Army. Every thing was quiet, and perfect order prevailed in the city. The troops continued healthy, and were busy preparing for the onward march. come us to resent the assistance of a generous kinsman and On the 8th, in pursuance of the following order, Gen. Twiggs, with a command of some 3,000 men, commenced the line of march for Jalapa:

Limited means of transportation being in readiness, portion

of the army will march as follows:

The second division of regulars on the 8th instant, and
The division of volunteers (two brigades only) twenty-four

Major General Patterson will leave one of his three brigades in this immediate vicinity for further means of transportation, and also the Tennessee dismounted cavalry, until the arrival of their horses. Both of these corps, for the time, will be under the immediate orders of the same brigadier general, and the latter, when his division marches, will report to gene ral readquarters for instructions. The respective chiefs of the general staff will assign to the

phi:al engineer and ordnance officer, an assistant quartern er, an assistant commissary, and a medical officer.

"he chief quartermaster will assign to the second div forty-five wagons, and to the division of volunteers fifty-five, for the entire baggage of the officers of every grade, the regi-

healquarters of each marching division an engineer, topogra-

ments and companies. The interior distribution of wil be made at the headquarters of each division. second division, and Steptoe's with the division of volunteers.

Col. Harney will detach a squadron of 2d dragoons with

each of these divisions.

A special requisition for transportation will be made for each of those field batteries and squadrons, and one wagon will be assigned to the medical director of the division for ex-

tra medicines and hospital stores.

Every man will take, for his musket or rifle, forty rounds of ammunition, and in his haversack hard bread for four days, and bacon or pork (cooked) for two days. Fresh beef, with rations of salt, will be issued on the march.

The utmost care will always be taken of ammunition and

The chief quartermaster will send in extra wagons grain for the saddle, artillery, and cavalry horses of each division for four days, and each baggage wagon will take grain for the same number of days for its own team.

He will also turn over to the chief of ordnance ten wagons and to the chief commissary one hundred wagons, to be load ed by them, respectively, with cartridges for small arms and These extra wagons will be divided between the two divi-

sions, march with and be escorted and guarded like other wagons attached to the divisions.

Capt. Johnston, Topographical Engineer, was severely wounded, and several others. In half an hour after the reception of

Each general of division will receive a route of march and

instructions from general headquarters.

By command of Major General Scorr:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. Gen.

The latest Picavune says:

"It was distinctly understood at Vera Cruz that the Puente Nacional had been abandoned. This was the point at which the first resistance to the march of the American forces upon sure and Christian friendship which ought to keep pace with the city of Mexico would be made; but, though the defence the progress of civilization, but which pseudo-statesmen never of this point was given up, it was by no means certain that cultivate between nations, unless for an occasion-as if the the progress of our army into the interior would not be distined to defend the National Bridge (Puente Nacional) had SOLD MATHEW, by the Cambria, (says the Albany fallen back a few leagues in the direction of Julspa to a Evening Journal,) is too precious, both in its glow-stronger position, where preparations were being made for a stout defence. An intelligent officer just from Vera Cruz thinks it quite probable that a battle may have occurred about the 14th instant.

"Rumors from the city of Mexico represented Santa Anna s more intently bent upon war than ever. The reports are not the best authority, in so far as the wishes of Santa Anna are concerned; but they indicate the temper of the public mind, which is as good an index of his purposes as any

A NEW PLANET .- Professor PIERCE, of Harvard University, in a letter to the Boston Courier, says: "Whatever may be shown to be the mass and orbit of Neptune, I am prepared to publish the corresponding elements and mass of another planet, (should one be needed,) which, combined with Neptune, and having a period of revo lution of 168 years, will be sufficient to account for all the perturbations of Uranus." GEN. HOUSTON-THE MEXICAN WAR.

Gen. Houston was at San Augustine, Texas, on his way ome from Washington, on the 19th ultimo. During the few hours he tarried, he delivered a short address to the people. Alluding to his speech, the San Augustine "Shield" observer "He stated that the commission of Major General in the Army invading Mexico was tendered to himself and his coleague, (Gen. Rusk,) but both had declined its acceptance His own reason for doing so was that he differed in as to the proper plan of carrying on the war with the officers who would have been his seniors in rank, and he would not assist in carrying out measures directly antagonistic to his own

ALEXANDRIA AND FAIRFAX. The last Legislature refused to allow to Alexandria a dele gate in the Legislature, and attached it to Fairfax, as part of the same election district. This was done to avoid a constitutional difficulty, which seemed insuperable to a majority of the members. But in endeavoring to avoid Scylla, that body has run upon Charybdis. The constitution fixes the ground. That is, no one was killed of the fighters, unless we number of delegates; and Alexandria was not allowed a representative because the constitutional limit would have been thereby transcended. But the constitution also says that stead of going within reach of each other. Fairfax shall be entitled to one member-and the people of Fairfax deny the right of the Legislature to transfer the mem-Richmond Whig.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF A NEW JERSET FARMER .- Mr. Joseph Davis, of Morristown, Burlington co., New Jersey, has taken from the New York Almshouse, within the last three months, no less than 250 Irish and German emigrants, for whom he has found employment among his friends and neighbors. With a very few exceptions they are all well satisfied with their several situations, and they are not only earning a comfortable living but actually laying up mency.

Lafayette Hubble, Mr. Cassell, Mr. Coyle, and Mr. Nixon,

Mr. ELIZAR FITCH fell dead upon the railroad track at the

EXCITING NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE OF APRIL 23.

The United States steamship Massachusetts ar rived here last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the evening of the 14th. Our correspondence is down to the latest hour. Nacional and Jalapa, on Thursday or Friday last. We have heretofore announced the advance of Gen. Twiggs's division headquarters on the night of the 14th instant. Gen. Worth Some difficulty is anticipated in forcing it. Rumors state that Santa Anna can obtain any amount of irregular force he may desire. Reconnoitering parties from the American army had been fired upon and several wounded-amongst whor was Captain (now Lieut. Col.) Johnston, of the Topogra phical Engineers, who was shot in the arm and hip whilst examining the Mexican works at Cerro Gordo. Intelligen officers, who arrived in the Massachusetts, entertain very littl doubt that a general engagement has taken place.

A number of soldiers have been shot in passing the roa to and fro. All accounts represent the Americans as confident of victory, and the Mexicans as burning for vengeance Our next advices from Vera Cruz will, we doubt not, bring us the details of an important engagement.

We subjoin the news from the Vera Cruz papers and or orrespondence. The letter from Mr. Kendall, of the 14th. written at San Juan, is the very latest from the army. The soldiers were suffering at Vera Cruz from sickness, but the omito had not appeared. Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.

CAMP AT SAN JUAN, APRIL 14, 1847.

I arrived in this camp at 11 o'clock last night, the road fro Vera Cruz running for the most part through heavy sand. The division of Gen. Worth, from the excessive heat and

wearisome road, suffered incredibly.

The news in camp is stirring. An express has come down from Gen. Twiggs to the effect that Santa Anna was before him at Cerro Gordo with 15,000 men, as near as could be ssances made by Capt. Hardie and othe judged from reconnois officers of dragoons.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnston has been severely but not me tally wounded while examining Santa Anna's works, which appear to be a succession of breastworks on the eminences i the vicinity of Cerro Gordo. Every thing would now go show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand. A dragoon who had been sent down express by Gen. Twiggs

was yesterday found shot by the roadside just beyond this. His papers had not been touched. The Mexicans are playing a bloody, and at the same time bolder, game than is usual for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days on the road. Gen. Scott stopped last night nine miles from this; to-night he will reach Gen. Twiggs's position. If Santa Anna is as ted, he probably will not be attacked

Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

strong as he is represen

VERA CRUZ, APRIL 13, 1847. As I stated in my letter of this morning, the brigade of Gen Worth took up the line of march for Jalapa; but, from rathe sudden indisposition, the General did not leave with them. About one o'clock an express reached him with the important information that the column of Gen. Twiggs had fallen in with a large force of the enemy at Cerro Gordo, a strong position beyond Puente Nacional, and that a skirmish had taken place etween Twiggs's advance guard and the enemy, in which prompt measures for the purchase and issue on the march of such forage and subsistence as it may be practicable to obtain, as also for trains and escorts that may be sent back to heard it.

There is no doubt at all but that Santa Anna, with from 12,000 to 15,000 men, is between us and Jalapa. It is conceded on all sides. But if Gen. Twiggs does not whip him he will at least keep him in check until Gen. Scott, who lef yesterday, reaches him, which will be to-morrow night. Major erson left here with two brigades of volunteers Friday, and he has no doubt reached the advance before this

Gen. Twiggs has between 2,500 and 2,700 men-cho ones, too—under his command, and I entertain little fear for his safety. General Patterson marched with Shields's and Pillow's brigades, and all the force, except the garrison of the town and Quitman's brigade, are either at the scene of action or on the road to it.

parture that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood of Jalapa, and was making good time towards that point before the express reached hin A terrible battle will be fought at Cerro Gordo, or the

will be little or no fighting. An intelligent Mexican told me to-night that there would be no fight, and that Santa Anna had with him four prominent members of the National Conof the Representative Chambers to consider the project of a gress, with the aid of whom he hopes to negotiate a peace I believe truly that it is the wish of his Excellency to end the strife, but whether he will embrace this occasion (which, by the way, is an excellent one) I cannot say, The horses of the Tennessee cavalry arrived to-day from

Tampico, and as soon as they are landed I expect Quitman will leave here.

VERA CRUZ, APRIL 14, 1847. There has been a skirmish at Puente Nacional, and we ourly look for the intelligence of the capture of Cerro Gordo, a strong mourtain fort, twenty-two miles from Jalapa. A decisive battle is expected at this point, for it is the best vantage round this side of Perote. Gen. Santa Anna was at or nea Jalapa at the last accounts, but by this time there is scarcely a doubt that Cerro Gordo is carried by assault, and the army in snug quarters at the healthy and delightful city of Jalapa. Cruz is as quiet and well governed as any city in the United States. It would improve the health some to throw down the walls and let in the fresh air, as the commander

VERA CRUZ ANCHORAGE, APRIL 12, 1847. A large detachment of the squadron leaves to-day for Tus-pan, commanded by the Commodore in person. The officers anticipate something of a fight there. It is believed that there are upwards of 2,000 troops at that place, under the com-

nand of Gen. Cos, with some sixty pieces of cannon.

The squadron captured at Alvarado sixty pieces of heavy annon, all s rviceable and in fine order, with the exception The greater portion of the army is now on the road to Ja-

lapa; rumor has it that Santa Anna is there with a large orce, and intends to dispute the pass near that place. The vomito has not yet made its appearance.

Maxico, March 29, 1847. The city of the Montezumas is in a most extraordinary situa-tion at this present writing. Farias and the "Constitutional-ists" had a civil war of twenty three days' duration, in which nobody was killed, and neither party lost or gained an inch of count some accidental deaths; but a great number of harmess citizens lost their lives by the incessant firing up and down the streets, with which the belligerents amused t

Santa Anna wrote lovingly to both parties, and did his bes

to urge them to cat each other up, but, as soon as he could reach the city with some force, he threw them all overboard. He is playing for the Dictatorship, and is, in fact, clothed with absolute power at this moment. He has induced the clergy to aid him with money to meet, and, as he says, to exter Scott and the "perfidious invaders." But his plan undoubtedly is to make peace, while he is yet entrenched behind Am rican bayonets, and perhaps, with the help of American gold, he will put his enemies where they cannot interfere with him. As soon as he has a clear field he will use his army to seize the possessions of the church, to maintain and increase it as a foundation of a throne. Whatever he pretends, he has his eye on the church property, and has twice put forward Gomes Farias as a catspaw to grasp it, but when he found the clergy too strong for him, he made no scruple to sacrifice his tool and come out on the other side.

FROM THE VERA CRUZ EAGLE OF APRIL 13. SANTA ANNA.—Again must we appear before our reader without having any positive information as to the doings and whereabouts of the enemy. Rumor in the mean time is rife persons that were scalded by the explosion of the steamer with news, and we must perforce set down to her account dare not give to the public as veritable. One of the most im ortant outgivings up to this time, is that Santa Anna, second ed by La Vega, and a force of near 12,000 strong, has taken Brighton Station, near Boston, on Tuesday morning about 10 a position between this and Jalapa, which is said by those o'clock. He was at Brighton on business, and was waiting familiar with the country to be very strong. This report we

A PLOT DISCOVERED. -Some day last week a number of Mexicans were discovered in the act of inciting the citizens of Tampico to revolt and drive the Americans from the place. We are not advised of the particulars, but learn that Colone Gates banished them from the city, forbidding their return un

BREAKING UP OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS .- Yesterday sening at 5 o'clock Gen. Scott and his staff left their quarters n the Plaza and started for Jelapa. They were escorted by Col. Harney's 2d dragoons, and will probably be up with Gen. Fwiggs, of the advance, in two or three days.

ALVARADO.—The port of Alvarado, which has been closed

or several months, is now open to our commerce and to all neutral vessels not having on board articles contraband of war. WORTH'S BRIGADE.—Major Gen. Worth, with the 1st brigade, will probably leave Vera Cruz to-day, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. The government of the town and dependencies have been turned over to Col. Wilson, of the 1st infantry.

THE HOSPITAL .- Many of our gallant soldiers are now prosrated by disease, and the hospitals are filled to overflowing with them. The disease most prevalent is diarrhora, which many cases has proved fatal.

EXPEDITION TO TUSPAN.—On Friday last the sloops of ar Germantown and Albany and two bomb vessels departed Tuspen. On Sunday the Ruritan with one hundred ad itional marines from the Potomac, sailed for the same place. nd yesterday Com. Perry, with the flag-ship Mississippi an steamers Spitfire and Vixen, having bomb vessels in tow. The Petrel, Bonita, and Ecla followed suit. The object of this expedition is to take possession of Tuspan, which we understand will be effected by landing the sailors and marines at a

Headquarters of the Army, Vera Cruz, April 11, 1847. Major General Scott, General-in-chief of the Armies of the

Juited States of America, to the good people of Mexico: PROCLAMATION. Mexicans: At the head of a powerful army, soon to be

doubled—a part of which is advancing upon your capital, and with another army under Major General Taylor in march from o address you. Mexicans : Americans are not your enemies, but the enemies, for a time, of the men who a year ago misgoverned you, and brought about this unnatural war between two great Re-

publics. We are the friends of the peaceful inhabitants of the country we occupy, and the friends of your holy religion, its hierarchy and its priesthood. The same church is found in all parts of our own country, crowded with devout Catholics. and respected by our Government, laws, and people.

For the church of Mexico, the unoffending inhabitants of the country, and their property, I have from the first done every thing in my power to place them under the safeguard of martial law against the few bad men in this army. My or-

ders to that effect, known to all, are precise and rigorous. Under them several Americans have already been punished, and one for a rape has been hung by the neck. Is this not a proof of good faith and energetic discipline? Other proofs shall given as often as injuries to Mexicans may On the other hand, injuries committed by individuals or parties of Mexico, not belonging to the public forces, upon indiviluals, small parties, trains of wagons and teams, or of pack nules, or any other person or property belonging to this army contrary to the laws of war, shall be punished with rigor; or if the particular offenders be not delivered up by Mexican auhorities, the punishment shall fall upon entire cities, towns, o neighborhoods

Let, then, all good Mexicans remain at home, or at their peaceful occupations; but they are invited to bring in for sale horses, mules, beef, cattle, corn, barley, wheat, flour for bread, and vegetables. Cash will be paid for every thing this army may take or purchase, and protection will be a all sellers. The Americans are strong enough to offe assurances, which, should Mexicans wisely accept, this war may soon be happily ended to the honor and advantage of both belligerents. Then the Americans, having converted enemies into friends, will be happy to take leave of Mexico and return to their own country. WINFIELD SCOTT.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

From the Rio Janeiro "Mercantil" of February 8th the following is translated:

"It appears that Mr. Wise, American Minister at this Court, addressed a note to the Imperial Government, asking an audience to deliver to his Majesty a letter of congratulation from the President of the United States on account of the birth of her most serene Highness Isabel; and that the Government replied, that, in view of the occurrences which took place in the months of November and December last, and the expressions of public opinion on that occasion, it was deemed inexpedient to grant such an audience at present."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Franco Americain publishes advices from Guatemala to the 27th of March, which are considerably interesting. First, it gives extracts from the Official Gazette in refer-

ence to the pretended invasion of Chiapas and Soconusco, Mexican provinces, by President Carrera-an invasion the talk of which has come from Mexican journals. The Official Gazette denies and ridicules the whole story. adding a word of advice to the Mexican Government, to the effect that its own bad management is the sole cause of any

difficulties existing in those provinces; that Guatemala has no agency in producing them. President Carrera, (but a few years since an ignorant, poverty-stricken Indian pig-driver,) by a decree issued on the 21st of March, declares the Republic of Guatemala independent and sovereign, and announces the approaching assemblage

constitution which the Government will lay before them. This decree is preceded by a manifesto, addressed to th nation, in which Carrera explains his views and motives. He wishes to define specifically the position of the Republic with reference to adjoining States. The Central American Conederation has been for eight years in fact dissolved. It has been found impracticable either to re-establish it or construc-

This condition of things has placed Guatemala in an anonalous position, which has been harmful to her political and commercial relations, and put it out of her power to provide herself with a constitution. To remedy these inconveniences

the step now taken by Carrera has been resolved on. It is declared, however, in the decree, that the distinct independence of Guatemala shall be no bar to a reorganization of the Central American Confederacy, whenever such reorganization may become practicable.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 30-5 P. M. I sent you last evening, exclusively, by Telegraph, an acsount of the steamer's arrival, and a brief digest of her comnercial advices. No further particulars of interest have yet come to hand.

ard street flour is firmer under the advices, and holders are asking \$6.811 a 6.871; there are, however, no buyers. I think \$6.75 will be settled upon. City Mills held at \$7. Small sales of corn meal at \$4.25 prior to the news : it is now held at \$4,374. Very little grain in market. Prime Maryland red wheat will bring 145 a 150 cents, and Pennsylvania do. 155 cents.

The news has unsettled the flour and grain markets. How-

White corn firmer; held at 81 a 82, and yellow 93 a 94. Oats 50; rve 80. Sales 500 bushels cloverseed at \$4.25; flaxseed 140. Whiskey 284 a 30. Provisions firm. Beef cattle \$4.75 gross; hogs \$7.624. Holders of tobacco are firm. The receipts and inspection

re small and transactions limited. The tendency of prices is pward, though last week's quotations are continued Sales at the Stock Board of \$1,000 Maryland 6's at 26

45 shares Ohio Railroad 45 a 45 ; United States 6's 103 a bid ; City 6's 99 bid. FROM NEW YORK The Telegraph reports as follows up to the present writing :

In New York to-day there has been no transactions in flour grain of moment. There is an upward tendency to breadstuffs, but I am unable to give reliable quotations. The Stock market has been dull and prices declining. Nothing doing in cotton, though the feeling is said to be better. The prices, as quoted on Wednesday last, are as follows: Upland & Florida.

Ordinary to good ordinary . . 11 a 111. Middling to good middling . . 112 a 122. 11 a 12 Middling fair to fair 12 a 13 . . . 127 a 134

. none.

..... none. From Philadelphia there is no news of interest.

Among the killed at the battle of Buene Vista was Lieut. WILLIAM PRICE, of Illinois, in the seventy second year of